

A Vergil WORKBOOK

Selections and Suggested Companion Texts

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Vergil

— SELECTIONS FROM VERGIL'S *AENEID* —

Book 1.1–33

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
 Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit
 litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
 vi superum, saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram,
 5 multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem
 inferretque deos Latio; genus unde Latinum
 Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.
 Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
 quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
 10 insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
 impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
 Urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni)
 Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
 ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli,
 15 quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
 posthabita coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
 hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
 si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
 Progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
 20 audierat Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
 hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 venturum excidio Libyae; sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis—
 25 necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
 exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
 iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae
 et genus invisum et rapti Ganymedis honores:
 his accensa super iactatos aequore toto
 30 Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
 arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
 errabant acti fati maria omnia circum.
 Tantaе molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Comprehension Questions

1. In the opening line, how does Vergil allude to Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*?

2. What does the poet ask the Muse to explain?

3. From lines 1–11, copy out and translate a phrase that characterizes Aeneas.

4. In lines 25–29, what are the three reasons Vergil gives for Juno’s anger toward the Trojans?

5. How would you characterize Juno as depicted in this passage? Make sure that you copy out and translate at least three words or phrases that demonstrate features of Juno’s character. Provide line references in parentheses for your three Latin choices.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word *qui* (line 1) refers to (that is, the antecedent of *qui* is)
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>arma</i> (line 1) | b. <i>cano</i> (line 1) |
| c. <i>virum</i> (line 1) | d. <i>Troiae</i> (line 1) |
2. The case and number of *superum* (line 4) are
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. accusative plural | b. nominative singular |
| c. accusative singular | d. genitive plural |

3. In line 5, *dum* is translated
 - a. while
 - b. until
 - c. provided that
 - d. then
4. In lines 8–11, Vergil follows the old epic tradition of asking for inspiration from
 - a. a muse
 - b. the queen
 - c. a pious man
 - d. a divine will
5. The form of the word *tenuere* (line 12) is
 - a. present infinitive
 - b. present indicative
 - c. perfect infinitive
 - d. perfect indicative
6. The word *posthabita* (line 16) modifies
 - a. *Iuno* (line 15)
 - b. *Samo* (line 16)
 - c. *ostia* (line 14)
 - d. *arma* (line 16)
7. A figure of speech that occurs in lines 16–17 is
 - a. transferred epithet
 - b. hendiadys
 - c. chiasmus
 - d. anaphora
8. In line 19, *duci* is
 - a. dative
 - b. imperative
 - c. infinitive
 - d. ablative
9. In lines 19–22, we learn that Juno has heard that the descendants of the Trojans
 - a. have destroyed Tyre
 - b. would destroy Carthage someday
 - c. are coming to the haughty king
 - d. have helped a king destroy Libya
10. The antecedent of *quae* (line 20) is
 - a. *progeniem* (line 19)
 - b. *sanguine* (line 19)
 - c. *duci* (line 19)
 - d. *Tyrias* (line 20)
11. *metuens* in line 23 modifies
 - a. *id* (line 23)
 - b. *memor* (line 23)
 - c. *Saturnia* (line 23)
 - d. *prima* (line 24)

12. The metrical pattern for the first four feet of line 28 is
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-spondee | b. dactyl-spondee-spondee-dactyl |
| c. dactyl-spondee-dactyl-spondee | d. spondee-dactyl-dactyl-spondee |
13. *accensa* in line 29 describes
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a. the Fates | b. Paris |
| c. Ganymede | d. Juno |
14. In line 30, *reliquias* refers to
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the Trojan refugees | b. the Greek conquerers |
| c. the hero Achilles | d. the Latins |
15. The clause *multosque per annos / errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum* (lines 31–32) is best translated
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. and through the years, many wandered,
driving the fates around all the seas | b. and driven by the fates, many wandered
through the years and the seas around all |
| c. and driven by the fates they wandered
over many years around all the seas | d. and many, through the years, were
wandering the seas for the fates around all |

Translation

Translate the passage below as literally as possible.

**Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?**

Short Answer Questions

Find, copy out, and provide line references for an example of:

1. metonymy _____
2. transferred epithet (enallage) _____
3. anastrophe _____
4. anaphora _____

Match each of these proper names and adjectives with the best description.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Achilles | a. ancient city on west coast of Italy near the site of future Rome, named for Latinus's daughter |
| 2. _____ Alba Longa | b. an area of central Italy that includes Rome |
| 3. _____ Danaus | c. a city on the coast of North Africa |
| 4. _____ Karthago | d. a region of North Africa |
| 5. _____ Latium | e. an island where Juno especially was worshipped |
| 6. _____ Lavinium | f. a city in Phoenicia that established a colony in North Africa |
| 7. _____ Libya | g. a city in central Italy, considered the mother of Rome, established by Ascanius |
| 8. _____ Parcae | h. a city in Asia Minor, often associated with Ilium |
| 9. _____ Paris | i. a name for the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos |
| 10. _____ Samos | j. another name for Juno |
| 11. _____ Saturnia | k. son of King Priam of Troy, who brought the Spartan queen to Troy |
| 12. _____ Tiberis | l. anyone from Troy |
| 13. _____ Troia | m. Greek hero who killed many Trojans; a main character of the <i>Iliad</i> |
| 14. _____ Tros | n. Greek |
| 15. _____ Tyrus | o. river that runs through Rome to the coast |

Essay

In this passage Vergil sets forth some of the themes that he will explore in the rest of the poem: the personal cost of founding Rome, Rome's history, the roles that fate and the gods play, and the powerful force of emotion. In a short, well-organized essay, explain how he establishes these themes.

Support your assertions with references drawn from throughout the passage (lines 1–33). All Latin words must be copied or their line numbers provided, AND they must be translated or paraphrased closely enough so that it is clear you understand the Latin. It is your responsibility to convince your reader that you are basing your conclusions on the Latin text and not merely on a general recollection of the passage. Direct your answer to the question; do not merely summarize the passage. Please write your essay on a separate piece of paper.

Scansion

Scan the following lines.

audierat Tyrias olim quae verteret arces

(line 1.20)

errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum

(line 1.32)

Book 1.88–107

Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
 90 intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether
 praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
 Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
 ingemit et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas
 talia voce refert: “O terque quaterque beati,
 95 quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
 contigit oppetere! O Danaum fortissime gentis
 Tydide! Mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,
 saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
 100 Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
 scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit!”
 Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
 velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
 Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit et undis
 105 dat latus, insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons.
 Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens
 terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus harenis.

Comprehension Questions

1. In line 97, Vergil uses a patronymic (“son of . . .”) to refer to an important character, Tydides (lit., “son of Tydeus”). Tydides is the patronymic for whom? Why would Aeneas mention him here?

2. For whom is Aeacides (line 99) the patronymic?

3. To what event is Aeneas referring in line 99?

4. Lines 103 and 105 each contain an example of hyperbole. Give one word from each line that best represents this, and explain the effect of each hyperbole.

Short Answer Questions

Indicate True or False by marking a “T” or an “F” in the space provided.

1. _____ In line 92, *extemplo* is dative.
2. _____ Aeneas in his speech of lines 94–101 wishes that he were dead.
3. _____ Simois killed Sarpedon.
4. _____ The subject of *dat* (line 105) is *latus* (line 105).

Copy out an example of each of these figures of speech and provide a line reference in parentheses. (There are more than one example of some of these in the passage.)

1. apostrophe _____
2. anaphora _____
3. hyperbole _____

Briefly explain who or what each of the following are from this and the preceding passage.

1. Latium (line 6) _____
2. Karthago (line 13) _____
3. Tyriae (line 20) _____
4. Parcae (line 22) _____
5. Saturnia (line 23) _____
6. Paris (line 27) _____
7. Danai (line 30) _____
8. Achilles (line 30) _____

9. Teucris (line 89) _____
10. Aeacides (line 99) _____
11. Hector (line 99) _____
12. Aquilo (line 102) _____

Translation

Translate the following lines as literally as possible.

Eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra;
 intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether
 praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.
 5 Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
 ingemit et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas
 talia voce refert.

Essay

The first appearance of Aeneas in the poem occurs in lines 92–101. In a short, well-organized essay, describe how Vergil characterizes Aeneas in this passage.

Support your assertions with references drawn from throughout the passage indicated by each essay, that is, lines 92–101 only. All Latin words must be copied or their line numbers provided, AND they must be translated or paraphrased closely enough so that it is clear you understand the Latin. It is your responsibility to convince your reader that you are basing your conclusions on the Latin text and not merely on a general recollection of the passage. Direct your answer to the question; do not merely summarize the passage. Please write your essays on a separate piece of paper.

Scansion

Scan the following lines.

non potuisse tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,

saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens

(lines 1.98–99)

hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens

terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus harenis.

(lines 1.106–107)

————— COMPANION TEXTS —————

CATULLUS, *CARMINA*

Carmen 5

Vivamus mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
 rumoresque senum severiorum
 omnes unius aestimemus assis!
 Soles occidere et redire possunt:
 5 nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
 nox est perpetua una dormienda.
 Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
 dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
 deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
 10 Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
 conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
 aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
 cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

Prereading

1. Based on *amemus* (line 1), *basia* (line 7), and *basiorum* (line 13), what do you think this poem is likely to be about?

2. What contrast might you expect from *lux* (line 5) and *nox* (line 6)?

3. With the repetition of *mille* (lines 7, 8, 9), and *centum* (lines 7, 8, 9), what might the poet be emphasizing?

Comprehension Questions

1. In lines 1–3, what does Catullus urge his girlfriend that they do?

2. In lines 4–6, what reason does Catullus give for why they should “seize the day”?

3. In lines 7–9, what does Catullus ask for?

4. Why, according to lines 11–13, should they confuse (*conturbabimus*) the number of kisses they have given one another?

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the better answer.

1. *Vivamus* (line 1) is best translated
 - a. let us live
 - b. we live
2. The case of *Lesbia* (line 1) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. vocative
3. The case of *rumores* (line 2) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. accusative
4. *severiorum* (line 2) modifies
 - a. *rumores* (line 2)
 - b. *senum* (line 2)
5. *aestimemus* (line 3) is best translated
 - a. we value
 - b. let us value
6. *unius assis* (line 3) is
 - a. a very small amount of money
 - b. a very large amount of money

Short Answer Questions

Matching

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | a future perfect verb | a. <i>senum</i> (line 2) |
| 2. _____ | a nominative, singular, feminine noun | b. <i>possit</i> (line 12) |
| 3. _____ | a present subjunctive verb | c. <i>semel</i> (line 5) |
| 4. _____ | a singular imperative verb | d. <i>omnes</i> (line 3) |
| 5. _____ | an accusative, plural, neuter adjective | e. <i>nox</i> (line 6) |
| 6. _____ | an adverb | f. <i>fecerimus</i> (line 10) |
| 7. _____ | a genitive, plural, masculine noun | g. <i>Da</i> (line 7) |
| 8. _____ | an accusative, plural, masculine adjective | h. <i>multa</i> (line 10) |

— SIGHT READING MULTIPLE CHOICE —

There are two sight reading sections in this Workbook. This section contains two sets of questions, which correspond to the types of multiple choice questions that may appear on the AP Latin Exam. First, there are short, four-line passages drawn from Vergil's *Aeneid*, each followed by three multiple choice questions. Then, there are single sentences with one question, which on the AP Exam can be drawn from any author. Finally, as additional practice, we include a section with longer passages with several questions about each—a format that will no longer appear on the AP Exam, but is an excellent resource for improving sight reading skills.

Vergil

The dead Hector appears to Aeneas in a dream.

Tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
incipit et dono divum gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
visus adesse mihi largosque effundere fletus.

(*Aeneid* 2.268–271)

quies, quietis, *f.*

mortalis, -e, mortal, man, human

aeger, aegra, aegrum, sick, weary, wretched

divum = divorum

serpo, -ere, creep toward, crawl

maestus, -a, -um

largus, -a, -um

fletus, -us, *m.*

1. What is the best translation for *Tempus erat quo* (line 1)?
 - a. by the time when
 - b. it was the time from which
 - c. it was the time when
 - d. it was with time
2. Which word in the passage modifies *quies* (line 1)?
 - a. *aegris* (line 1)
 - b. *incipit* (line 2)
 - c. *dono* (line 2)
 - d. *gratissima* (line 2)
3. What does this passage tell us about Hector?
 - a. he is glad to see Aeneas
 - b. he is beginning to give a gift
 - c. he seems to be crying
 - d. his eyes are sleepy

Turnus decides to go to war with the Trojans.

Haec ubi dicta dedit divosque in vota vocavit,
 certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.
 Hunc decus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
 hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.

(Aeneid 7.471–474)

dictum, -i, n., word, speech**votum, -i, n.**, vow, prayer**certatim, adv.**, in competition, eagerly**Rutuli, -orum, m. pl.**, the Rutulians, a people of Italy**exhortor, -ari**, encourage, urge**decus, decoris, n.**, glory, honor; beauty**egregius, -a, -um**, outstanding, notable**iuventa, -ae, f.**, youth, youthfulness**atavus, -a, -um**, ancestral**clarus, -a, -um**, brilliant, exceptional, famous

1. From line 2, we learn that the Rutulians
 - a. are encouraging each other
 - b. are eager to fight
 - c. are crushed by the weapons
 - d. are urging Turnus with weapons

2. Which of the following features does **not** characterize Turnus in lines 3–4?
 - a. his youth
 - b. his ancestry
 - c. his skill with weapons
 - d. his notable leadership

3. Which of the following figures of speech is found in lines 3–4?
 - a. polysyndeton
 - b. hendiadys
 - c. anaphora
 - d. zeugma

Dido knows that Aeneas is leaving her.

At non infelix animi Phoenissa, neque umquam
solvitur in somnos oculisve aut pectore noctem
accipit: ingeminant curae rursusque resurgens
saevit amor magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

(*Aeneid* 4.529–532)

Phoenissa, -ae, f., the Phoenician woman, Dido
ingemino, -are, double, replicate
resurgo, -ere, arise, rise again

saevio, -ire, rage, behave wildly
fluctuo, -are, swell, rise and fall in waves; be agitated
aestus, -us, m., heat, surge, wave

1. From this passage, we learn that Dido
 - a. is unable to sleep
 - b. is being tossed on a ship at sea
 - c. is unable to open her eyes
 - d. is having a nightmare

2. What is the subject of *ingeminant* (line 3)?
 - a. *animi* (line 1)
 - b. *somnos* (line 2)
 - c. *curae* (line 3)
 - d. *rursus* (line 3)

3. The word *resurgens* (line 3) agrees with
 - a. *curae* (line 3)
 - b. *rursus* (line 3)
 - c. *amor* (line 4)
 - d. *aestu* (line 4)

SIGHT PASSAGES

Exercise in Sight Reading 1

An introduction to a sight passage reads, “Hannibal tries to convince the king to make him commander against the Romans by recalling a tale from his youth.”

List everything you might expect in such a passage:

The following words/phrases occur in the passage in this order (go down the columns, not across); other vocabulary words are given below. From them, construct a set of expectations about the passage.

pater meus
Hamilcar
in Hispaniam
Karthagine
Iovi Optimo Maximo
divina res

in castra
proficisci
ab eo petere
ne dubitaret
fidem
sacrificare instituerat

iurare iussit
numquam
in amicitia cum Romanis
nemini dubium esse
de Romanis cogitabis
bellum parabis

Sight Passage 1

Hannibal tries to convince the king to make him commander against the Romans by recalling a tale from his youth.

‘Pater meus,’ inquit, ‘Hamilcar puerulo me, utpote non amplius
novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens, Karthagine
Iovi Optimo Maximo hostias immolavit. Quae divina res dum
conficiebatur, quaesivit a me vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id
5 cum libenter accepissem atque ab eo petere coepissem ne dubitaret
ducere, tum ille, ‘Faciam,’ inquit, ‘si mihi fidem quam postulo dederis.’
Simul me ad aram adduxit apud quam sacrificare instituerat eamque
ceteris remotis tenentem iurare iussit numquam me in amicitia cum
Romanis fore. Id ego iusiurandum patri datum usque ad hanc aetatem
10 ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat quin reliquo tempore
eadem mente sim futurus. Quare, si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis,
non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris; cum quidem bellum parabis,
te ipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.’

Cornelius Nepos *Life of Hannibal* 2

VOCABULARY HELP

utpote, seeing as

iusiurandum, -i, n., oath (sometimes written as two
words, ius iurandum)

cogito, -are, think

celaris = **celaveris**, refrain from informing, keep in
ignorance

frustror, **frustrari**, **frustratus sum**, fail, frustrate,
disappoint

1. In lines 1–2 (*Pater . . . proficiscens*), Hannibal says that
 - a. his father was setting out to Spain to fight Hamilcar
 - b. he set out to Hamilcar as a young boy
 - c. his father Hamilcar was heading to Spain as general
 - d. his father had set out to Spain no more than nine years earlier
2. *me* (line 1) is
 - a. accusative subject of infinitive
 - b. accusative direct object
 - c. ablative with special verb
 - d. ablative in ablative absolute
3. *Karthagine* (line 2) is ablative of
 - a. means
 - b. separation
 - c. place where
 - d. absolute

4. *divina res* (line 3) is
 - a. the subject of *conficiebatur* (line 4) and refers to the sacrifices
 - b. the subject of *quaesivit* (line 4) and refers to Jupiter
 - c. the object of *quaesivit* (line 4) and refers to Jupiter
 - d. accusative of specification and refers to the sacrifices
5. *dum* (line 3) is best translated
 - a. as long as
 - b. when
 - c. until
 - d. while
6. *vellem* (line 4) is
 - a. subjunctive in a contrary to fact condition
 - b. subjunctive in an indirect question
 - c. subjunctive in a result clause
 - d. subjunctive in a purpose clause
7. The pronoun *se* in *secum* (line 4) refers to
 - a. Hannibal
 - b. Hamilcar
 - c. Jupiter
 - d. the subject of *conficiebatur* (line 4)
8. Lines 4–6 (*Id . . . ducere*) tell us that Hannibal
 - a. asks his father to take him along
 - b. encourages his interlocutor to become a leader
 - c. gladly accepted the god's request
 - d. never hesitated to lead
9. The speaker of line 6 (*Faciam . . . dederis*) says that
 - a. he would act if his promise should be given
 - b. he will give a promise upon its demand
 - c. he will complete the command given
 - d. he will fulfill the request if a vow is taken
10. *eam* (line 7) refers to the Latin word
 - a. *me* (line 7)
 - b. *fidem* (line 6)
 - c. *aram* (line 7)
 - d. *amicitia* (line 8)
11. *ceteris remotis* (line 8) is best translated
 - a. by moving others
 - b. after the other people had been removed
 - c. for others having been removed
 - d. since the other objects had been removed
12. *fore* (line 9) is
 - a. infinitive in indirect statement
 - b. subjunctive in indirect command
 - c. participle in ablative absolute
 - d. imperative

13. Lines 9–10 (*Id . . . conservavi*) tells us
- a. Hannibal saved his father through his oath
 - b. Hannibal kept his oath while a young man
 - c. Hannibal protected his father throughout his life
 - d. Hannibal always kept his oath
14. *ut* (line 10) is best translated
- a. with the result that
 - b. in order that
 - c. how
 - d. as
15. *reliquo tempore* (line 10) is best translated
- a. at the moment left
 - b. in the time relinquished
 - c. in the rest of my life
 - d. for the period just passed
16. In lines 11–12 (*Quare . . . celaris*), Hannibal says
- a. if you are considering friendship with the Romans, conceal it from me
 - b. you wouldn't be considering friendship with the Romans if you had acted as I suggested
 - c. you weren't unwise to conceal your friendship with the Romans
 - d. because you were friendly with the Romans, you concealed it from me
17. Lines 12–13 (*cum . . . posueris*) are best translated
- a. since you will prepare a certain war, you will be frustrated if you haven't been able to make me leader over him
 - b. even though you are preparing war, you will fail yourself unless you have put me in possession of it as chief
 - c. although you prepare war, you will disappoint yourself if you will not have established me as leader in it
 - d. since indeed you will prepare war, you will frustrate yourself if you have not been able to make me chief in it